



Preschool for low-income and at-risk children in Washington State

Impacts of Higher Costs & Teacher Salaries on ECEAP

Over the past several years, upward cost pressures on ECEAP have been too great to be met through administrative efficiencies alone. The impact has been felt statewide, with each region facing many issues. Examples include:

- Increased costs for teacher and staff salaries and health insurance benefits, rising from 70 percent of ECEAP operating costs in 1985 to over 80 percent in 2001. An estimated two-thirds of ECEAP teachers work in the public system and thus are directly impacted by legislative action and initiatives on teacher salaries and benefits.
 - $\sqrt{}$ The 1999-2001 Biennial Budget granted salary increases of up to 15.4 percent to public teachers.
 - √ Initiative 732 started automatic yearly cost-of-living increases to public teachers in FY2002.
 - √ ECEAP did not receive any of the dedicated funds to offset these obligations, but had to rely on a yearly vendor rate increase (VRI) to cover the increased costs.
 - √ Statewide, ECEAP received \$1,681,000 as a VRI for FY02-03 while the estimated FY02-03 impact of I-732's mandatory salary increases on the two-thirds of ECEAP teachers in publicly-funded organizations is \$1,614,319; little room is left for handling other cost increases such as facility rental, transportation, materials, insurance, etc.
 - √ The remaining one-third of ECEAP teachers who work for private organizations bargain for higher salaries and benefits due to market pressure from public increases.
 - √ Non-paid volunteers that are used to maintain appropriate adult-child ratios in classrooms have become more difficult to find due to WorkFirst employment requirements.
- ♦ Loss of in-kind and other resources, including community transportation and public health funds; medical, dental, and mental health services; and free or lowcost space lost to higher leases or school districts that are reducing class size.
- Impacts of program costs increasing faster than ECEAP funding include:
 - $\sqrt{}$ Children and families cannot access as many hours of service (2,596 fewer in FY 01).
 - $\sqrt{\text{Adult-child ratios have been decreased (formerly 1:6 in all classrooms, now often 1:9)}}$.
 - $\sqrt{}$ Staff positions have been cut and family support caseloads have increased.
 - Child and family enrollment slots have been reduced (In FY 01, 181 of the 7032 slots statewide were cut, reducing service to an estimated 210 children and their families).
 - Full dental, medical, and mental health services have been reduced or eliminated.
 - Transportation to and from some programs has been eliminated.

Ready to Succeed!



